Section 6 Background Summary and Predictive Model

6.1 Hālawa

The majority of the early historic references to Hālawa speak of the fishponds at Pu‘uloa (a Hawaiian name for Pearl Harbor), the coastal resources, and excursions by early visitors to the Pearl River (see Figure 23). The current project area is located farther inland than most of the coastal historic properties described in the literature. No archaeological sites have been previously identified within the vicinity of the project area. The nearest identified designated site is McAllister's Site 101, Makalapa Crater. (The crater rim is approximately 300 m east of the Kamehameha Highway Alignment). Few, if any, archaeological properties would be expected along most of the route across Hālawa Ahupua‘a.

The vicinity of Hālawa Stream, the only surface water near the project corridor in Hālawa Ahupua‘a, is a potential exception. Clearly there was a vibrant Hawaiian community focused on Hālawa Stream, although this was centered further inland (see Figure 9). Fishponds (Pu‘uone Kalokoloa, Pu‘uone Kaulaloa and Loko Kunana) appear to have been located in the immediate vicinity of Hālawa Stream close to the present alignment, indicating the probability of elevated traditional Hawaiian activity in these areas. This immediate area has, however, been extensively modified in past decades for road and bridge construction (see Figure 28).

Another area with elevated potential is in the immediate vicinity of the proposed Pearl Harbor Naval Base Station. A small area of relatively good agricultural soil is indicated to be present here within a general landscape of relatively poor agricultural soil (see Figure 5 and also Figure 35).

As late as 1930, historic maps (see Figure 14) indicate that the Hālawa portion of the project area was still undeveloped.

6.2 Moanalua

The portion of the project area traversing Moanalua Ahupua‘a is generally much the same as the Hālawa portion – previously dry and distant from the coast. The vicinity of Lagoon Drive Station has some prospect of elevated potential due to its prior proximity to the coast and the possibility of a small wetland in the vicinity (see Figure 12).